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Some facts about Cyprus



To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples

SOME FACTS
ABOUT
C.Y.D.R.U.S.

(CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS)





To the Reader,

W

hile, late in 1944, headlines, all over the world heralded the liberation from foreign domination of one European country after another, the peoples of the victorious nations solemnly resolved and pledged themselves in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations to respect «the principle of equal rights and self - determination of peoples».

One would have expected the wind of freedom blowing all over the world at that time to reach the shores of the Island of Cyprus too and the British Government to demonstrate its readiness to discuss the Island's future with its local representatives. Cypriot Greeks, who during the war had joined the British Army in thousands, trusting British statements that «they were fighting for freedom and for Greece», had every right to expect such treatment. But the national aspirations of the people of Cyprus were to be callously ignored. A memorandum was accordingly submitted, in line with the principles promulgated by the Atlantic Charter, reaffirming the wish of the people of Cyprus to determine their own fate.

Since the occupation of the Island by the British in 1878, the Cypriots have lived under conditions denying them fundamental human rights. They were denied both personal freedom in the absence of «habeas corpus» and political freedom in the absence of a truly representative assembly and of the right of free association. Strongly resentful of these conditions, the Cypriots never missed an occasion to remonstrate peacefully against these wrongs. But the belief that the day would come when their national aspiration would be fulfilled was supported by numerous indications. On visiting Cyprus in 1907, Sir Winston Churchill stated that «he considered only natural that the Cypriot people who were of Greek

descent, should regard their incorporation into their mother country as an ideal to be earnestly, devoutly and fervently cherished». The Cypriots will to self-determination was actively expressed in 1919 and again in 1925, when Cyprus was declared a crown colony, and culminated in the uprising of 1931, which cost several Cypriot lives, the banishment of bishops and political leaders, the imprisonment of hundreds of patriots and the imposition of heavy fines.

Since the end of World War II a limited form of self-government was offered to, and refused by, the Cypriots, who in it saw a British subterfuge to evade the main issue, which has always been their right to self-determination. In the absence of any kind of assembly, a collection of drastic measures presented under the guise of «laws» was enacted, without the consent and contrary to the will of the people, for the evident purpose of thwarting the political hopes of the Greeks of Cyprus, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the Island's population. (Of 530,000 inhabitants, nearly 81% are Greeks).

This situation, aggravated by the gradual abolition of all remaining civil liberties, resulted in 1955 in the outbreak of armed resistance to the occupying authorities. The promulgation of the Emergency Powers, Orders and Regulations last autumn denuded the administration of justice of its last vestiges of human justice.

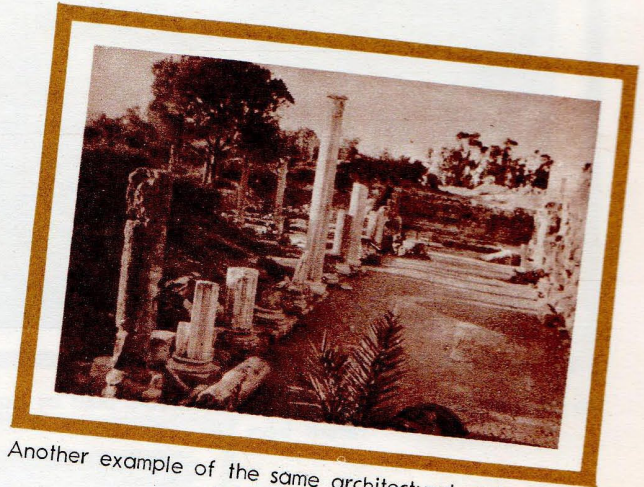
Here is a partial list of «legal» violations of human rights in Cyprus at present: banishment of ecclesiastical and national leaders, including Archbishop Makarios and other prelates; imprisonment or detention of citizens without charge or trial; arbitrary arrests and searches of homes by troops and the police without warrant; flogging of children; imposition of the death penalty on the basis of biased evidence proffered by Turkish mercenaries, for offences in eight cases not involving attempts on life; destruction of rural property, including the uprooting of thousands of fruit-trees; burning of forests; ill-treatment of innocent persons; collective fines and the closing down of shops, resulting in economic ruin and famine for the islanders; closing of schools; almost clock-round curfew for entire urban populations.

The failure so far of the United Nations to consider this problem has allowed it to assume its present alarming proportions. The matter is now before the Committee on Human Rights of the Council of Europe. It has also been referred for inclusion in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly.

The following words of De Valera in connection with the similar struggle for freedom of the people of Eire may be quoted here as equally applicable to Cyprus: «To a proud people like the Irish, an ancient race, with a strong democratic sense, it was and still is inconceivable that any people, any Dominion, can admit the superiority of any other country in regard to itself... Ireland looks in admiration on America, which threw



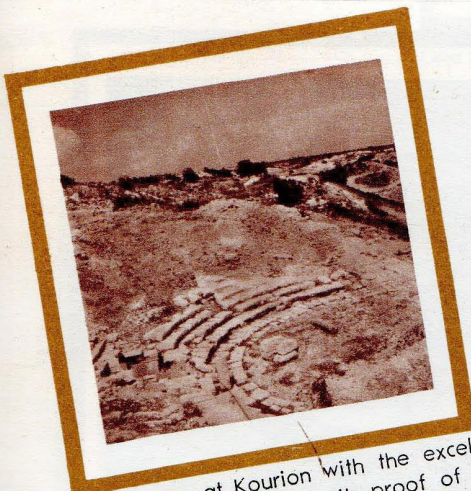
The peristylum of the Gymnasium at Salamis as it appeared after the first excavations



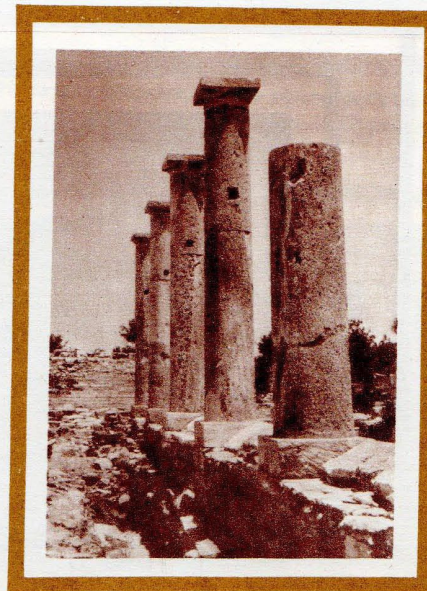
Another example of the same architectural style, though better preserved.



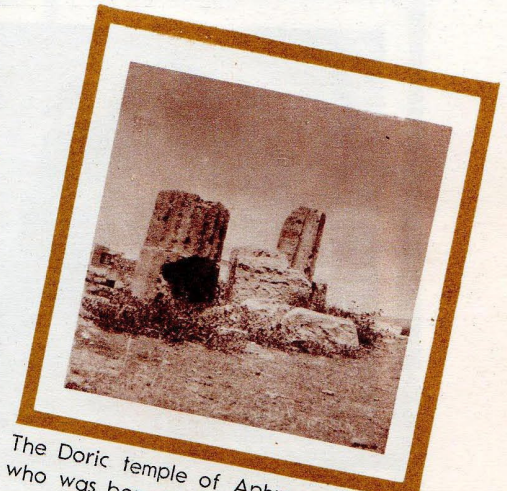
The Greek's Rock, where according to tradition Aphrodite emerged from the waves.



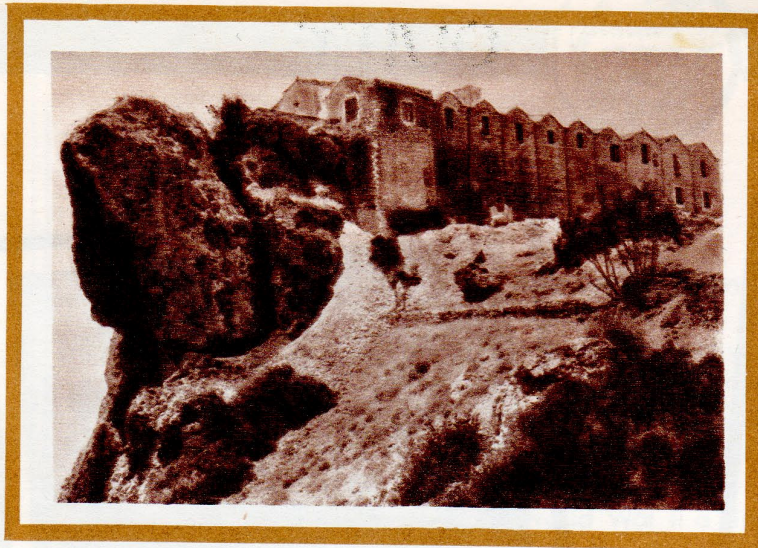
The theatre at Kourion with the excellent installations around it, proof of a high level of culture dating back to 1500 B.C.



The temple of Apollo near Kourion.



The Doric temple of Aphroaite Cypris, who was born from the waves and the foam of the Greek seas.



The very ancient Monastery of Stavrovounion, built by Saint Helen on her return from the Holy Land.



A little country-side church near Karpassi. It is in the domer cruciform Byzantine style.

BYZANTINE

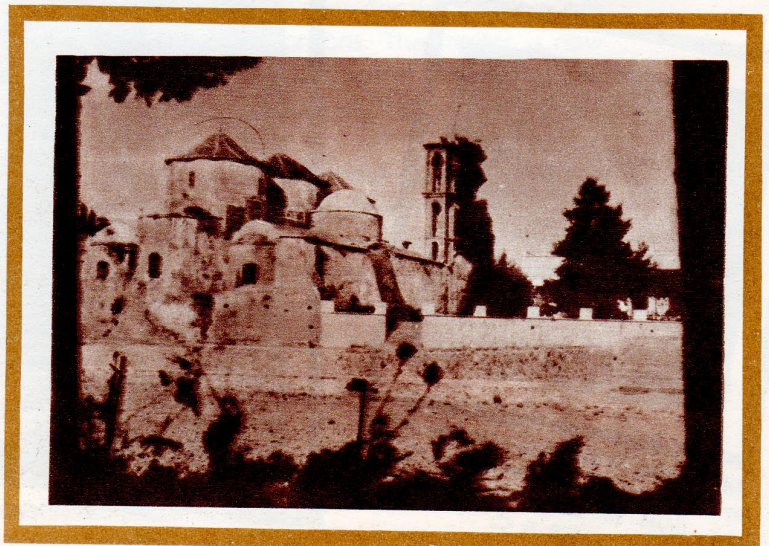


ERA

A Byzantine mural painting (al fresco) of the famous Assinos church representing Christ Pantokrator.



The Double-headed Eagle, emblem of the Byzantine Empire, carved on the screen doors of Virgin Mary at Araca.



The five-domed church of Peristerona, one of the rarest Byzantine monuments in the world.



From grandmother to granddaughter tradition is passed on
and with it the holy love of Freedom.

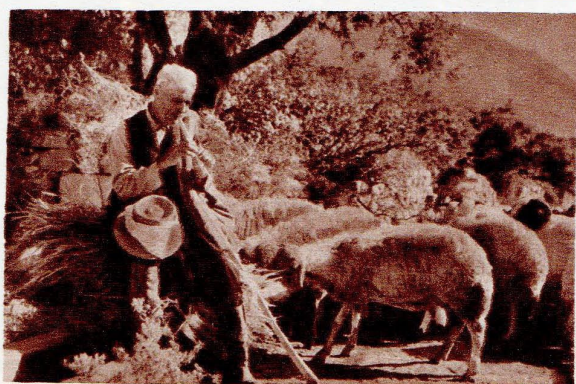
As the thread is spun along, it carries with it memories of
the past and hopes and plans for the future...

THE



PRESENT

One of the simple pleasures of the young people. Pictures-
que folk - dances, which are the same in Cyprus as in the
rest of Greece.



A shepherd plays on his flute the sad songs of the Island,
while his sheep graze.



The hope of Cyprus; boys and girls at the village fountain.

off British rule in the eighteenth century and flourishes today as a free people with a personality of her own».

The people of Cyprus ask that the solemn pledges of the Atlantic Charter, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights be honored in their case.



THE STRUGGLE OF A PEOPLE FOR ITS LIBERATION



« OXI »: « No » was the answer of the Greeks to fascism on October 28, 1940.
« No » is the cry of the Cypriot schoolboys to colonialism with the barricades.





The Seychelles Government GAZETTE

Nº 16 VOL. LXXX Nº 16

Published by Authority

Monday, 12th March, 1956.

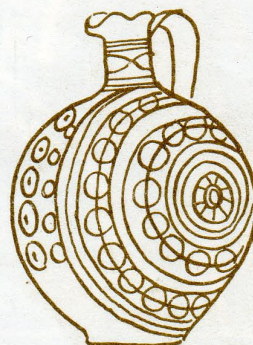
GOVERNMENT NOTICES WARRANT OF DETENTION.

In virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 3 of the Political Prisoners Detention Ordinance, 1956, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, I do hereby order the detention of Michael Kykkotis, Archbishop Makarios III, during Her Majesty's pleasure at the island of Mahe, Seychelles.

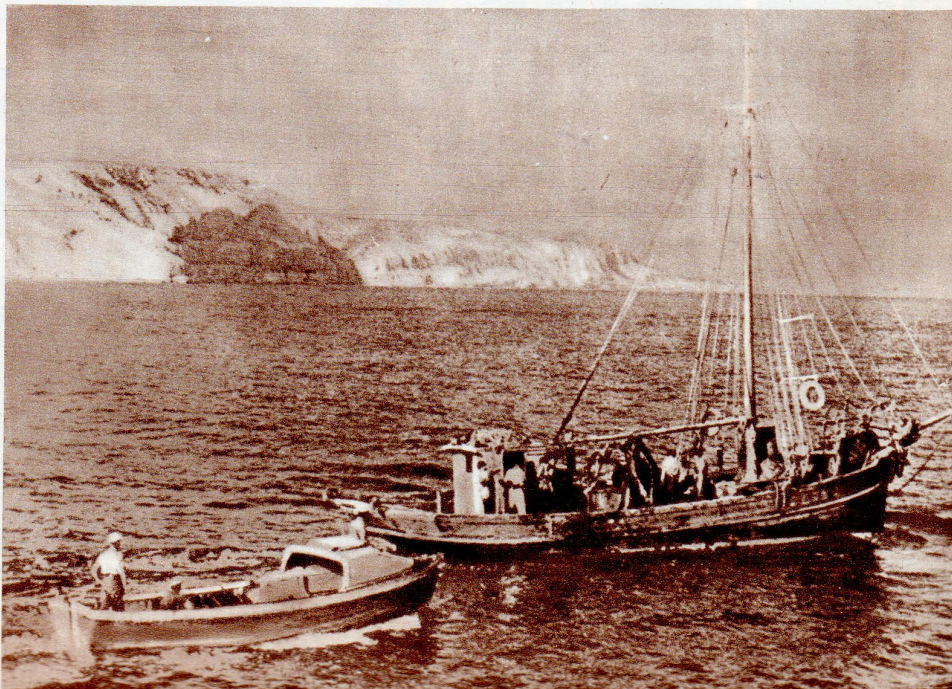


The order whereby Archbishop Makarios is detained in the Seychelles Islands.

Archbishop and Ethnarch of Cyprus, Makarios shortly before his sudden abduction by the agents of the Foreign Office.



Searches are carried out on ships with the purpose of hindering the regular supply of food; yet resistance continues.





The Field-Marshal of Malaya and Kenya, the once celebrated Chief of Staff of Great Britain. In his bullet-proof car and under strong guard he still does not feel safe.

Never!

JAMMING GREEK BROADCASTS

EFFECT ON CYPRIOT ATTITUDE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your timely opposition to the undenied proposal to jam Athens radio programmes to Cyprus will be applauded by all who, whatever their views on Cyprus, believe in the civilized values of freedom of thought and of expression. To jettison such principles when their application is disadvantageous to oneself indicates a cynicism and insincerity unworthy of this country.

We will encourage this even further if we now add the jammed broadcast to the apparatus of occupation—to the whipped schoolboys, the suspended newspapers, the uncharged, ~~imprisoned~~ prisoners, the forbidden meetings, to martial law. Force we have in plenty, but our moral authority diminishes with every increase in repression, which only adds to the heroic stature of the victims in their own eyes and those of their compatriots.

(THE TIMES 30 - 1 - 56)

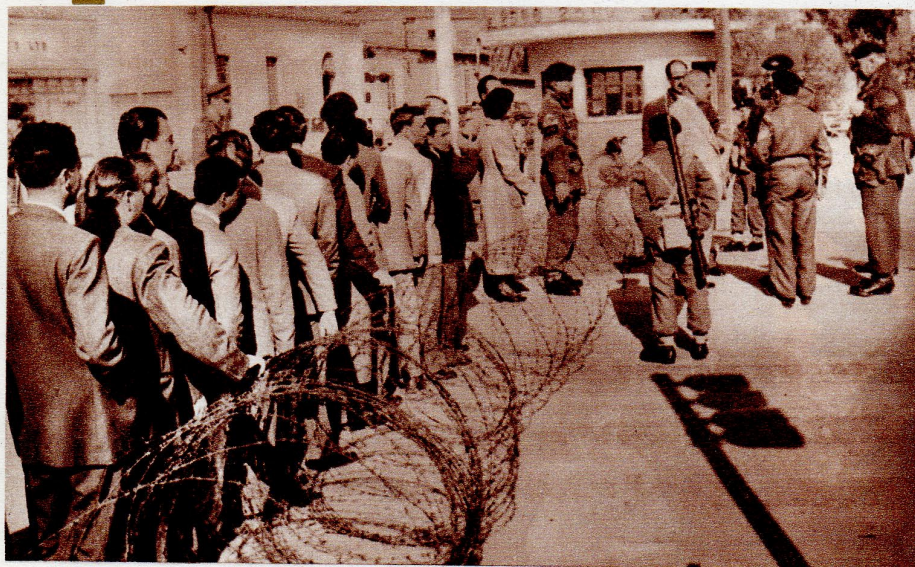


During the world war such measures were never taken by the Allies, because the war was a just one.



BLOCKADES

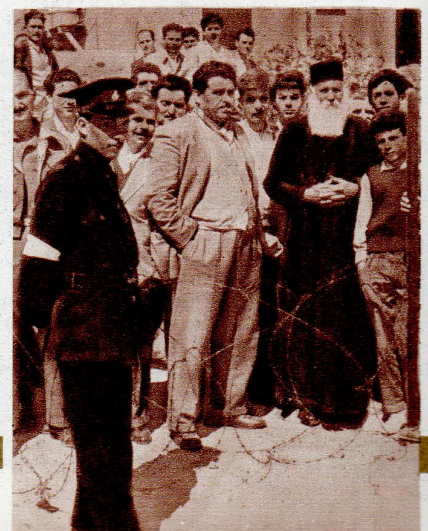
This is no Nazi blockade on a Jewish ghetto in a European city....



The curfew has now been lifted.... But this is the way the inhabitants go from one part to another.

Behind the barbed wire : White-haired clergymen and other innocent villagers stand. Their faces bear that look of firm determination which will lead to victory.

The organs of colonialism restrict the Cypriot patriots behind barbed wire in their effort to stifle the free spirit of this people.



24-HOUR CURFEW IN CYPRUS

British Action Foils Terrorist Plans

150,000 PEOPLE KEPT INDOORS

NICOSIA, Sunday.—Thirteen major Cypriot towns remained under curfew all day and 150,000 people were kept indoors from 4 a.m. when it was learned that terrorists planned to use Greek Independence Day celebration due in Cyprus to-day "for their own ends." Except for

"Indefinite" Curfew on a Village

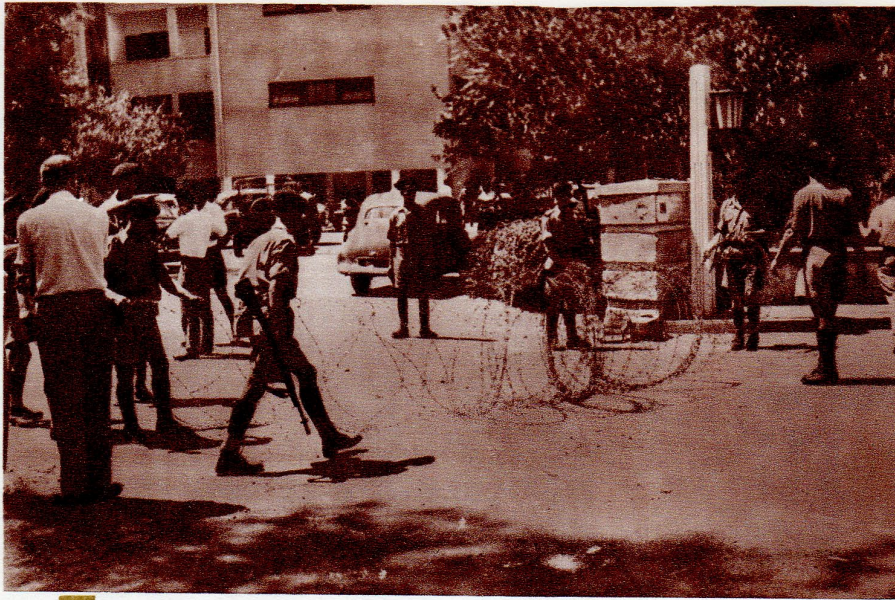
(CYPRUS MAIL 20 - 10 - 55)

For 24 hours 150,000 people were confined to their homes under the threat of being shot.



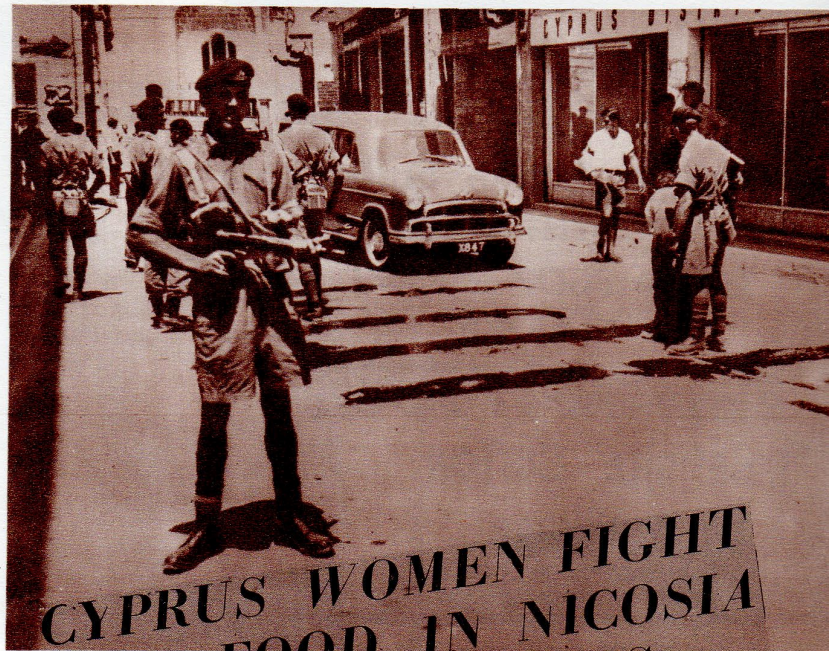
Under such a constant threat do the Cypriots live.





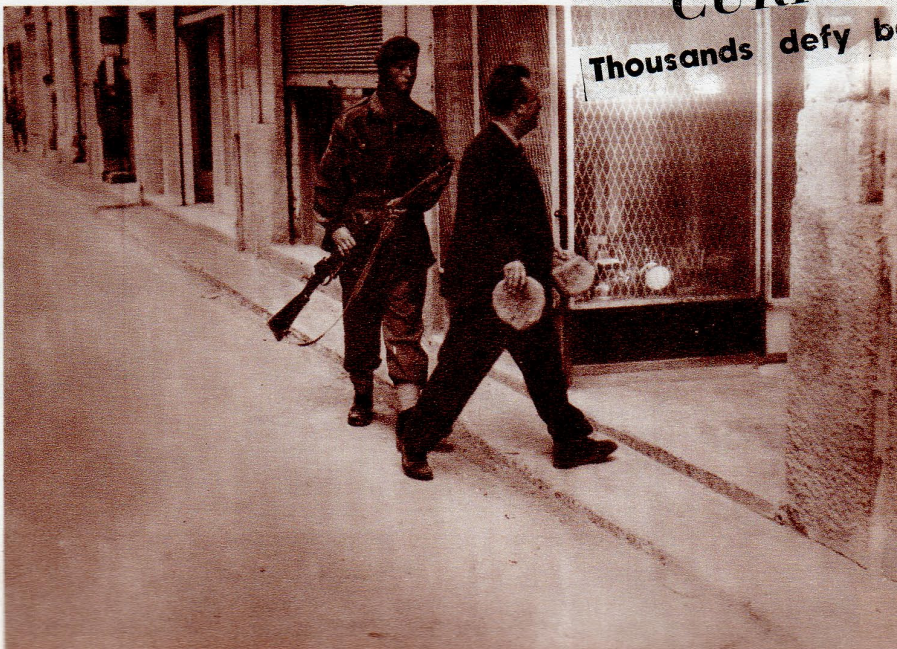
This hospital is guarded like concentration camp. In order to visit a patient, one has to get special permission.

Slogans are erased from the streets, but cannot be erased from the hearts of the Cypriots.



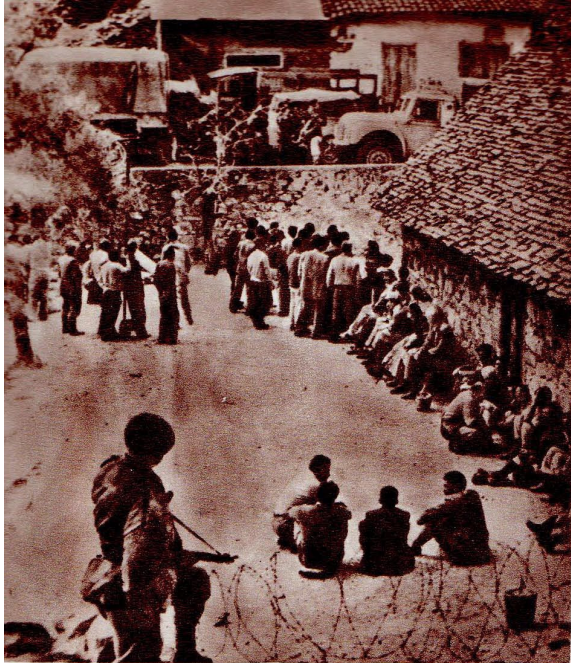
CYPRUS WOMEN FIGHT FOR FOOD IN NICOSIA CURFEW CHAOS

Thousands defy bayonets and TUESDAY, October 2, 1956.



The women of Cyprus had to struggle to secure some food in the chaotic situation which was created by the curfew of Nicosia.

This man broke the curfew to get some bread. It is sufficient cause for imprisonment, torture and immediate shooting.



Whoever loves freedom is considered dangerous by those who allege they are fighting for the Liberty of the peoples.



Concentration camps are set up everywhere. For the British, everybody is suspect since he is a Greek.

NATIONAL AND FOREIGN NEWS

500 boys held in big Cyprus round-up

From DENIS MARTIN
Nicosia, Saturday.

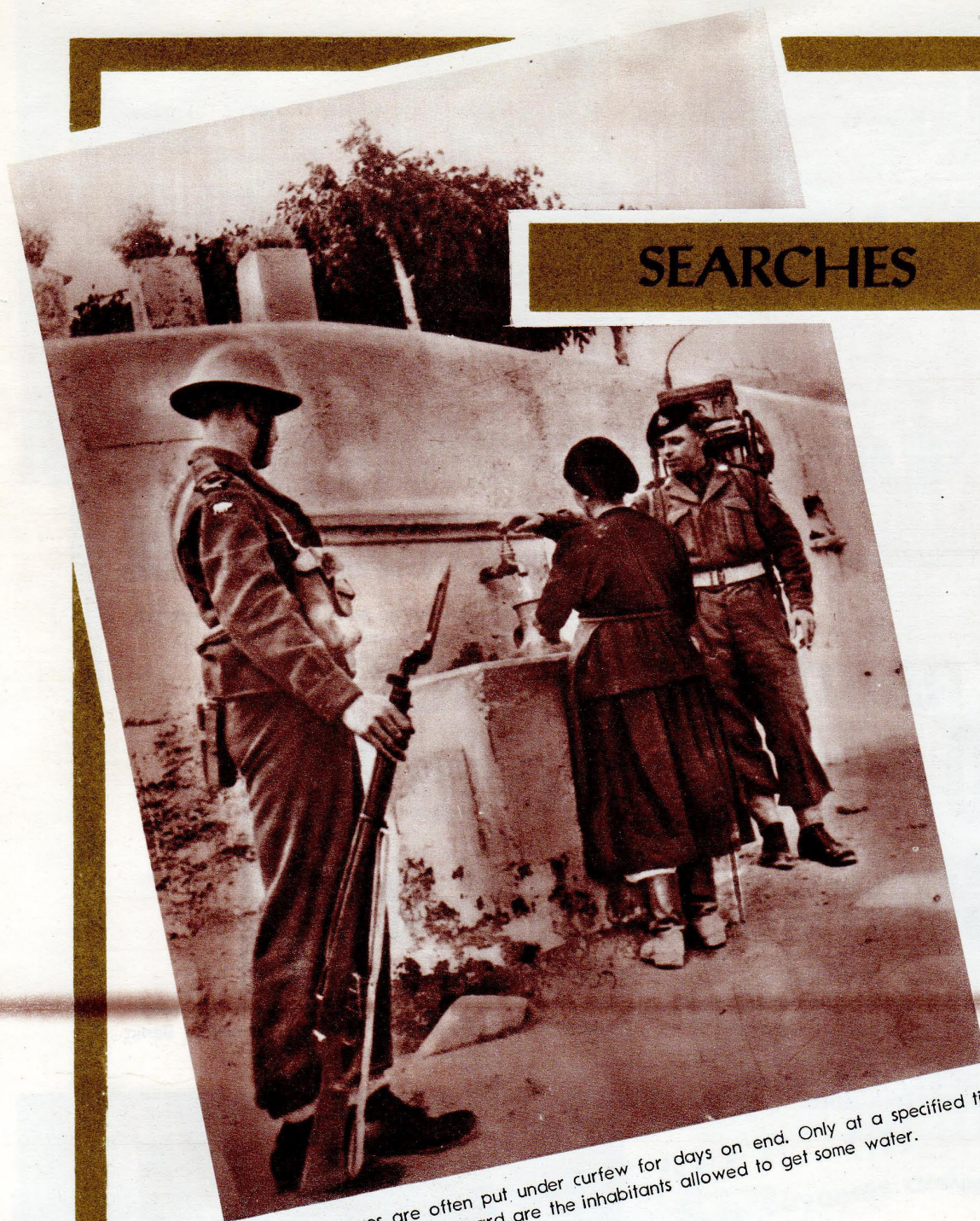
BRITISH troops swooped in the streets of the terror seaport of Famagusta tonight, rounded up 500 youngsters, and took them to a

Successive barricades of barbed wire separate the neighbourhoods from one another, though this is neither Berlin nor Jerusalem.....

(SUNDAY PICTORIAL 3-6-56)



SEARCHES



Towns and villages are often put under curfew for days on end. Only at a specified time and under strict guard are the inhabitants allowed to get some water.

Militarism: A night search carried out by the «red devils» with spades and other tools in the gardens of houses.



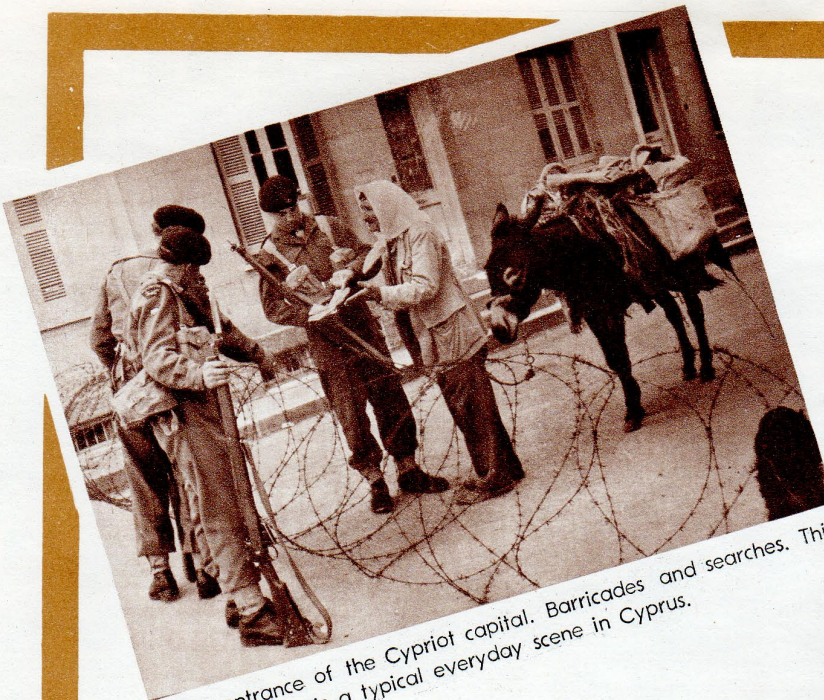


Britons! The weapons of the Cypriots are not to be found in the ovens, but in their Greek hearts.

Even small school-children are searched by Harding's Turkish mercenaries.

The occupation forces at work. This is their task, to destroy the fields, spoil the plants, ruin everything in search of hidden arms.





At the entrance of the Cypriot capital. Barricades and searches. This is a typical everyday scene in Cyprus.



The food-basket of a young boy is searched by four British soldiers.



HOUSES SEARCHED Men Detained

Famagusta, Tuesday
A detachment of police headed by a sub Inspector carried out extensive searches this afternoon in 22 houses and other offices and stores in Famagusta's Ayios Ioannis quarter where incidents took place last night.

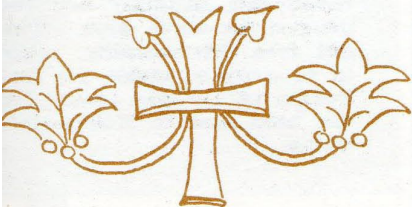
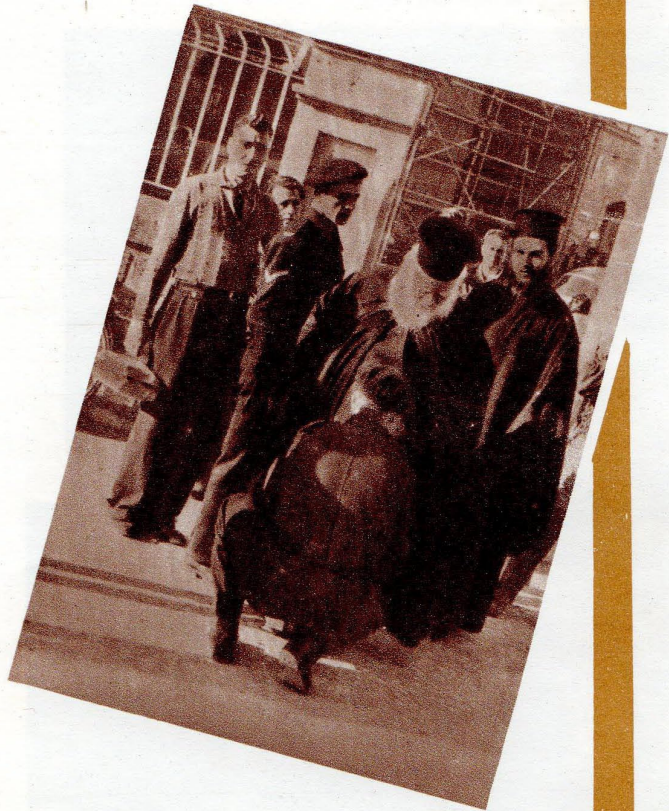
The search was aimed at finding arms and ammunition. Three men were detained last night following the exchange of fire between the army and terrorists.



After a meticulous search the mine-detector discovers some nails.



..... Even armless women look dangerous to Field - Marshal Harding.



White-haired clergymen ministers of God, go through degrading searches and exhausting interrogations. For how long is this to go on?



The fearful, men bayonet on rifle, carry out exhaustive searches and interrogations in their desperate drive against EOKA.



Everything is searched. For the British every corner is the hiding place of a «terrorist».

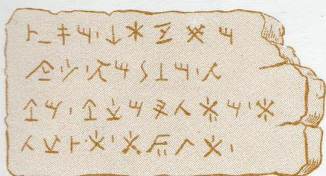
Following a demonstration against oppression.



FREED AND DETAINED

George K. Panaghiotes of Varosha, a boy of the 6th class of the Gymnasium, arrested last Saturday and remanded for three days, was left free this morning only to be arrested under the Detention of Persons Law. He has been sent to Kokkinotrimithia.

Cyprus has 530.000 inhabitants. Of these 81 % are Greeks, 17. 8 % Turks and 1, 2 % other minorities - namely Armenians, Jews, Maronites etc.



The ancient Cypriot syllabic script, based on the Arcadian script, which was introduced in Cyprus by Arcadian immigrants, the first Achaeans to come to the island.



Even the satchels of small school - children are carefully searched by the «lion-hearted» British.



(On the right). Snapshots of daily life in Cyprus.

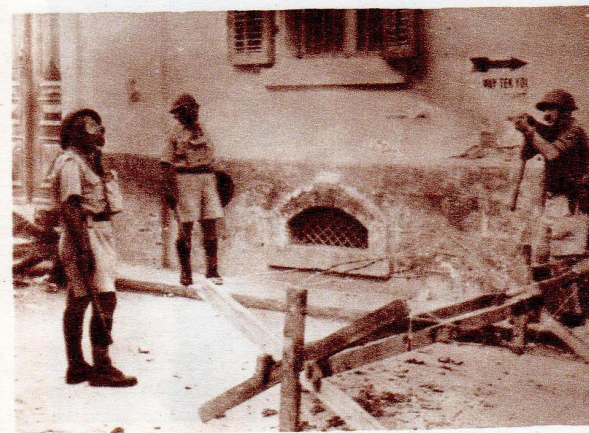




By the use of tear-gas the British have disregarded the fundamental international laws.

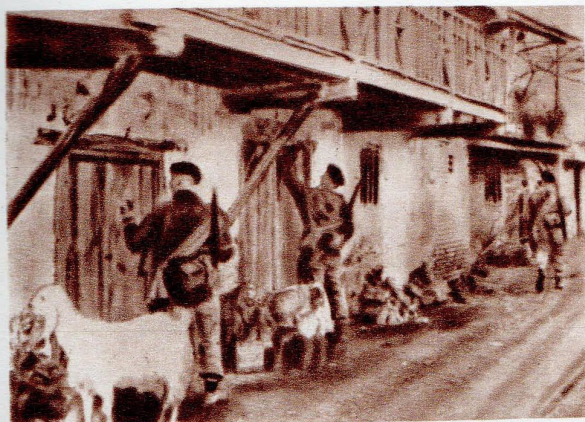
Barricades, tear-gas, masks, clubs are brought to use to repress public disapproval.

«Is it somewhere on the front?» No. This is a regular search, an aspect of the general drive against unarmed and defenceless patriots.





The hounds, these guards of the Empire,
unknowing agents of the oppressor. What
might be hidden beneath these stones?



Is this a search or is it an attack?



Fearful of the Cypriots' morale and spirit of
resistance they suspect everything, they
search everything, even mandolins and
cigarettes.



The result of a succesful search operation:
family heirlooms, weapons and swords that
were used inthe Greek revolution of 1821.



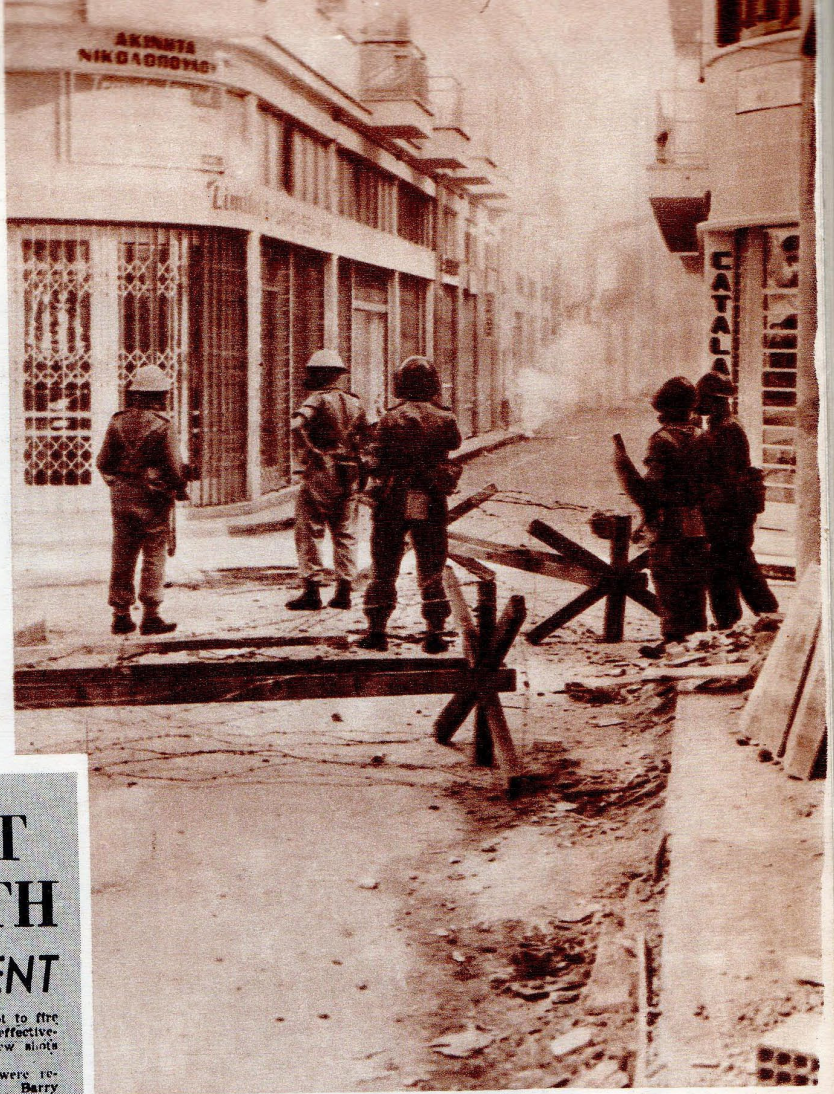
Think about Cyprus. Now decide if..... you and the World can afford to leave the clamor of 420,000 human voices go unanswered.



(On the left) Digging racial differences. This is the result of the U.N. apathy on Cyprus Question.

(On the right) The war is over. Yet colonialism continues the street - fights in Nicosia and the battle is fought against an unarmed population.

(Below). Murder of P. Yal-
louros, perpetrated in cold
blood.



INQUEST ON SHOT FAMAGUSTA YOUTH BRITISH SOLDIER'S STATEMENT

ALLEGES YALLOUROS WAS
'RINGLEADER' IN RIOT

Famagusta, Tuesday.

A British soldier, a corporal of the Royal Military Police, told the Coroner's Court here today, that Petrakis Yallouros, the youth he killed on Tuesday last during a demonstration at Famagusta town, was a ring leader. «It is not true that I shot him in cold-blood or while he was alone», he said.

But Counsel for the relatives of the deceased said they will bring evidence to prove the contrary.

My orders were not to fire in the air but to fire effectively and to fire as few shots as possible.

The same words were repeated by Corporal Barry Hazeltine of the Royal Military Police who next gave evidence.

I was told not to shoot in the air, but to shoot effectively with the least possible use of ammunition, he said.

for a few seconds, the doctor said. Inspector Theodoros Theodorides, Police Sergeant Ali Fak, and police constables Mehmet Tewfik and Hazeltine.

(CYPRUS MAIL 15 - 2 - 56)



CYPRUS: THE SHAME OF MORPHOU

"MY LITTLE girl is only five. You can't imagine how she loved English people. There were several English families living in our quarter of Nicosia, and she was always running to talk to them and picking up their language."

My Cypriot friend paused and sighed. I asked: "How does she feel toward English people now?"

"She hates them," he said sadly. Then he leaned forward and asked intensely: "Do you really want to destroy all friendship between your people and ours? Do you want to be hated by men, women and children?"

I had no answer. For on my desk was an account of what happened last month at Morphou.

They fired

It is a little town of some seven thousand people. One night, on a road near the town, a British patrol met strangers and called them to halt. They did not halt, so the troops opened fire, and

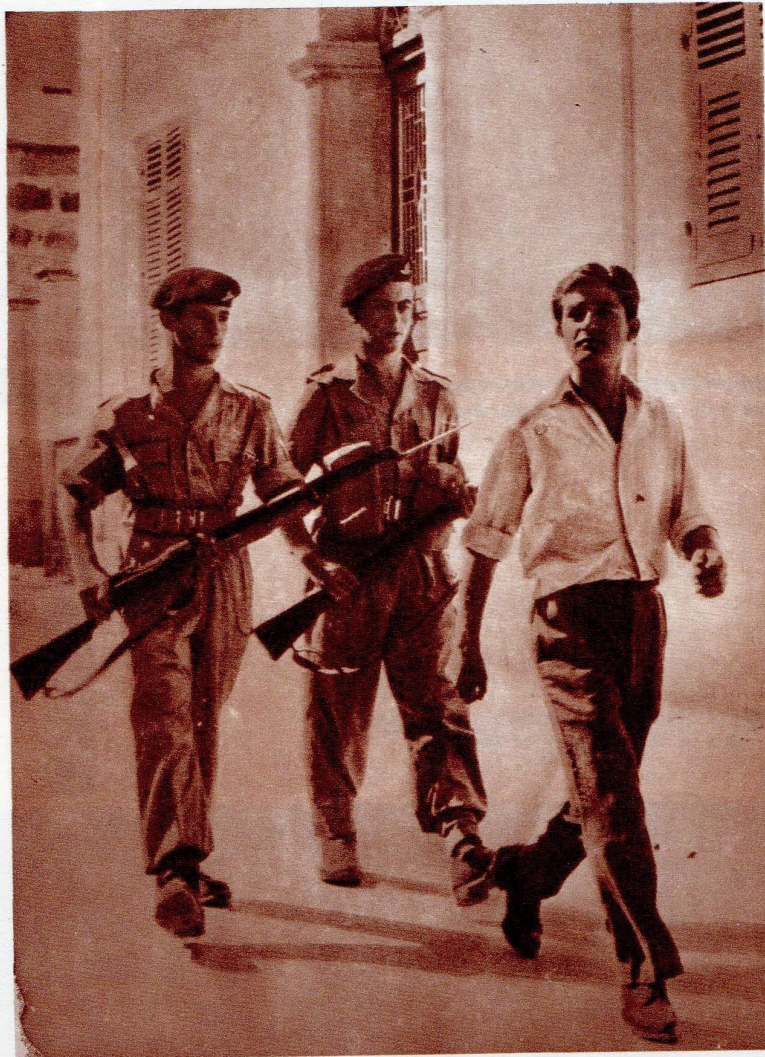


Is he going to search even this little girl?

TRIBUNE (10-8-56)

A SHAME IN MORPHOU

«Once I loved the British, but now I hate them. They closed us in our homes for so many days and we had to go starving; they have done us so many evils», a 5-year girl told the correspondents in Morphou.



Such are the Cypriot fighters!

ARRESTS



(Above) A group of Harding's men have arrested a youth, because he committed the crime to ask for his country's freedom.

(Below) The Cypriot citizens of tomorrow, dangerous enemies of the Colonial Office.



PROTESTS IN CYPRUS CREATE CHAOS

London Official's Comment

The London representative of the Ethnarchy of Cyprus, Mr Phidias, issued a statement last night in connection with the arrest of Mr [Name] said:

CYPRUS LAW DETENTION TO DEATH

The Nicosia

Detention

Mayors to Unite

(Cyprus)

(CYPRUS MAIL
22 - 7 - 55)

GREEK Mayors from Nicosia yesterday condemned the decision of the British Government to protest to the United Nations at Geneva against the

RS AGAINST ON LAW ABOLITION

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porter)
the island assembled
on record their con-
Persons» law and de-
Nations and the Big
ures.

(CYPRUS MAIL 21 - 7 - 55)



Some more for prison... Harding, Freedom cannot be enclosed in prison.

It took ten «heroic» commandos to arrest this young Cypriot.

ely many other peo-
s also have memories
foreign occupation dur-
ring the last war.





(On the right) The «terrorist» has been arrested. Two armed men lead him along. He is a 10 year old boy of the Elementary School.

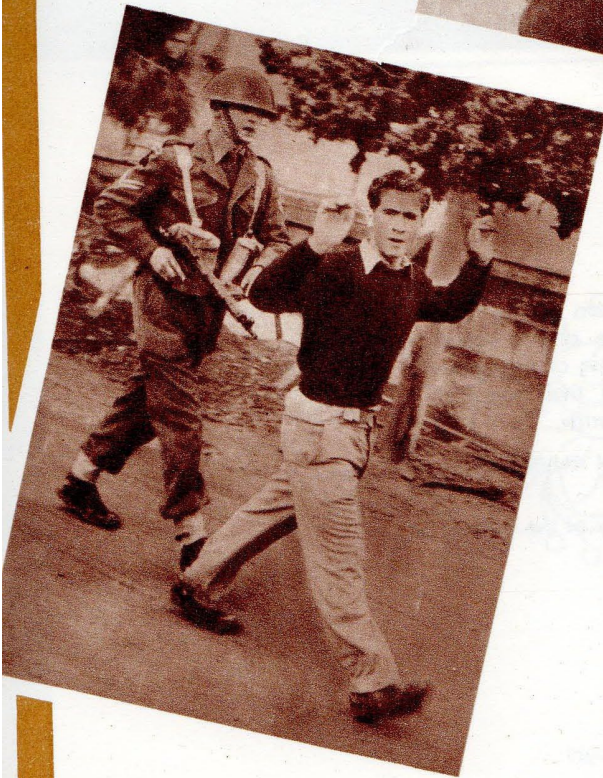
(Below) Oppression begets resistance. He may be arrested for illegal possession of arms, since even the pebbles are to be considered as arms.





(Above) Renos Kyriakides, wounded Cypriot student, is being led to the court. Neither his broken arm nor the pompous guards can take away his smile of victory.

(On the left) Who is to be the terrorist?





«It is the primary right of men to die and
kill for the land they live in and to punish
with exceptional severity those of their com-
patriots who have warmed their hands at
the invader's hearth».

WINSTON CHURCHILL

(Vol. I, p. 21. «The History of the English-
speaking Peoples»).

The operation was successful. The «terrorist» has been caught.



HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The archaeological finds in Cyprus permit us to accept that it was inhabited during the **Stone age**. A multitude of objects, arms, vases, tools and other stone objects which were found on **«Petra of Limnitis»** (a small island north of Cyprus,) bring us to the middle or end of the fifth millennium B. C. at least. The probable inhabitants were the **Carian** and **Lelegian** stocks. The important finds of **Cholokolia** and **Engomi** are of approximately the same period.

Cyprus rich in copper (in fact that word is derived from the name of the island) was densely populated, with tens of inhabited areas, during the **copper age** in third millennium. Earthenware red and gray vases, neebles, figurines, terracottas ect have been discovered.

During the third millennium copper causes an impetus in **commerce** and occasions the closer contact between the peoples of the Aegaeon, Crete and Egypt. Copper is bartered for vases, silver, gold, ivory which were imported as raw material and re-exported as works of art.

During the second millennium and especially during XVIth century B. C. the first **Achaean**s arrive. A multitude of unearched valuable and scarce Mycenaean pots, ivory or gold necklaces, bracelets, earrings, rings and boxes are proof of the flourishing civilization and prosperity.

After the Trojan War the first settler is **Agapenor**, king of the Arcadians. He becomes king of **Paphos**. Teucros son of Telamon builds the populous **Salamis** which was to know days of glory up to the IVth century A. D. when it was destroyed by an earthquake. Lapethos, Kyrenia, Soloi, Amathus, Gogloi, Assini Courion and other cities were built about the same time.

The decline of the Achaeans more after the War of Troy, prepared the way for the subjugation of Cyprus, which had to become a tributary of the **Assyrians** from the eighth to the Seventh century B. C. In about the year 560 B. C. it paid tribute to **Amassis king of Egypt**. Amassis assisted, as a friend of the Hellenes, the relations between Cyprus and Greece proper, so that they were uninterrupted.

About the end of the Sixth century B. C. after Egypt fell under the rule of the Persians, Cyprus is occupied by the latter who grant political independence to the Ionian Revolt (501 - 495 B. C.) and turns against his Persian overlords but fails. The Revolution failed and the oppressive rule, which was since then adopted by the Persians, very nearly ruined the civilization and the high cultural level of the Island.

An unsuccessful attempt is made by the Greeks and especially by the Athenians to **liberate** Cyprus during the year 478 B. C., 467 B. C., 459 B. C. and 450 B. C.

Evagoras, King of Salamis, a member of Teucrid family. takes possession of the City of Salamis in 411 B. C. He frees and unites under his rule, with the assistance of the Athenians nearly all the island in 391 B. C.

Cyprus becomes part of the Empire of **Alexander the Great** and later it comes under the Ptolemies.

In 58 B. C. it is taken conquered by the Romans as a «**Provincia Romana**». It then becomes the 15th administrative eastern district of (**thema**) of the **Greek Empire Byzantium** which succeeded the Roman Empire. It included 13 main cities and the capital was Constantia the ancient Salamis.

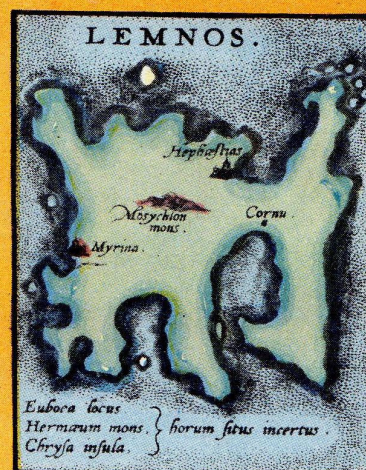
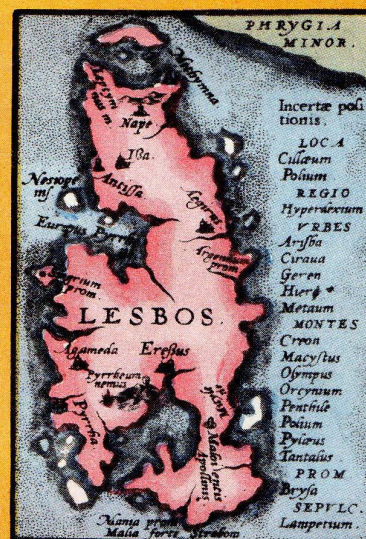
In 1191 AD Cyprus is conquered by **Richard the Lion-Hearted**. In 1192 it is purchased by the Frankish Titular King of Jerusalem **Guy Lusignan**. In 1489 it is taken over by the **Venetians**. The **Turks** then ruled the island from 1571 to 1878. During the 1821 **Greek War of Independence** we were not able to deliver ourselves from the Turkish domination.

In 1878 the Island is bought by the British.



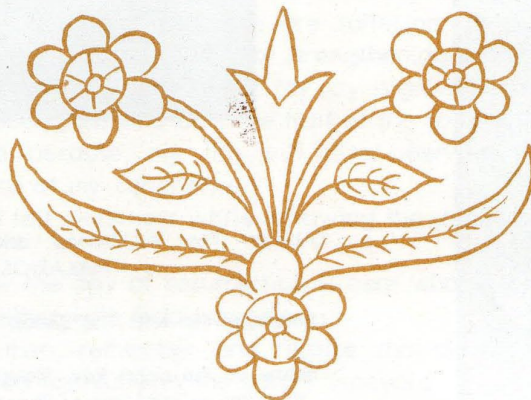
This is a map of exceptional historical importance. Cyprus among the islands of the Aegaeon: Chios, Rhodes, Icaria, Delos, Euboea, Samos, Cos, Lesbos, and Lemnos.







The schools remain shut... They are proud to be presented before the court for the sake of liberty. Jury courts are unknown in Cyprus.



Halt! In the name of Her Britannic Majesty you are under arrest. British soldiers attack an unarmed Cypriot school - boy.



HOW TO LOSE FRIENDS

BY deporting Archbishop Makarios from Cyprus the Tory Government has given a prize example of how to lose friends without influencing people.

In **America**, Britain's handling of the Makarios situation has come in for some outspokenly critical comment.

In **France**, Britain's entire Middle East policy has come under open attack.

Exiling Makarios wins Britain no applause and solves no problems. Deportation has been tried before as a policy—and it has failed.

- The **FRENCH** deposed and exiled Sidi Ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco. But he returned in triumph to Morocco as Sultan—more powerful than ever.

- The **FRENCH** exiled fiery Habib Bourguiba from North Africa. But he went back to Tunisia as Nationalist leader and national hero.

- In **INDIA**, Mr. Nehru was imprisoned time and time again by the British. He is now Prime Minister of India and a world statesman within the Commonwealth.

- In **PALESTINE** Britain imprisoned or interned the Jewish "rebels." They came back as the leaders of the new Israel.

Now the British Government kicks out Makarios. Have all the lessons of the past been entirely forgotten?

The "Mirror" repeats what it has often said: **In the end there will have to be a political settlement in Cyprus.**

AND THAT MEANS THAT ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS WILL HAVE TO BE THERE.



(Above) The Archbishop and Ethnarch of Cyprus MAKARIOS III.

(Below on the left) The Bishop of Kyrenia KYPRIANOS.

(Below on the right) Rev. Stavros Papagathangelou, the third co-exiled vicar of Phaneromeni church, Nicosia.

Polycarpus Ioannides ; born 1903 at Pyrgos Tyllerias. Journalist and private secretary to the Bishop of Kyrenia. He is in exile in the Seychelles Islands since March 9, 1956.



ARE THESE THE TERRORISTS?

LETTER OF JAMES PATATSOS TO A FRIEND

Dear friend,

I received your cherished letter with the Christian greeting «re-joice». Truly, my brother, I rejoice. God makes me rejoice. The feeling that my soul will soon be near His throne makes me rejoice. God loves me and He will bring me near to Him.

Thank you for the courage you gave me I rejoice to feel that you are so close to me and that you are praying for me, although it is hard to think that I will never see you again.

My cell is exactly opposite that of Zakos and Charilaos Michael. We sing patriotic songs, since we are suffering for our Country. We also sing psalms and thank God for strengthening us in the present trial. My soul is at peace and calmness. My joy is great because all trial and sorrow will soon pass and only the fruit of the spirit will remain. I will, then, rejoice, because, my life will have been spent in accordance with the voice of my conscience.

Truly, I felt weakness while following the sorrowful path of «Golgotha».

But now the day of resurrection is near what joy awaits me when I will be together with God's angels.

I will, then, remember and rejoice that during my journey on earth I worked faithfully in the Lord's vineyard.

My brothers Zakos and Charilaos send you their love. Give my love to all the dear friends. Dear brother, farewell, I embrace you for the last time. God bless you.

Your brother
JAMES PATATSOS



«God has sent us this trial, but he gave us His grace so that we would overcome it»!

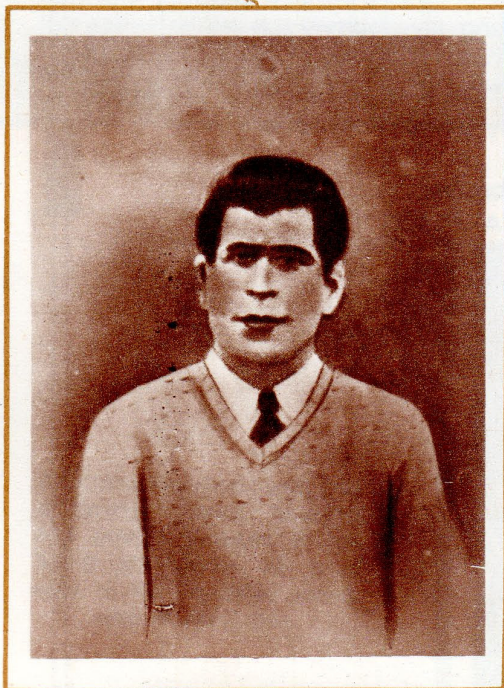


ΙΑΚΩΒΟΣ ΠΑΤΑΤΣΟΣ
IACOVS PATATSOS (aged 22)

F R E E D O M



MICHAEL KARAOLIS (aged 22)



ANDREW PANAYIDES (aged 22)

«I am waiting for the blessed time when I'll be executed. I was born a Greek, and as a Greek I'll die».



ANDREW ZACOS
«Don't worry, my life cannot be saved»

1821

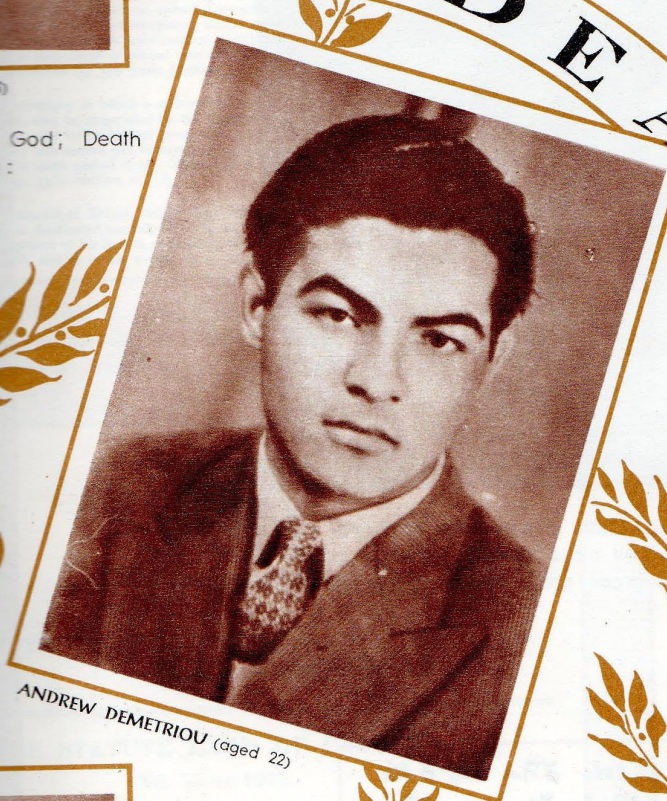
we the three suffer for the same cause, we have nothing to fear of».

FOR DEATH

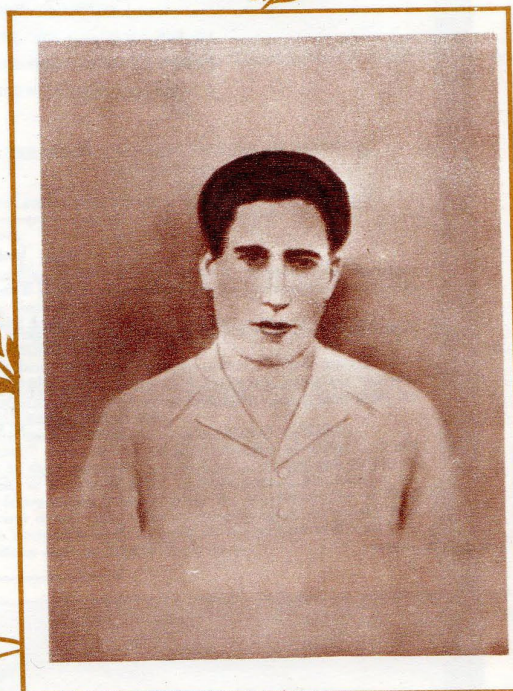


ΧΑΡΙΛΑΟΣ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ

CHARILAOS MICHAEL (aged 22)



ANDREW DEMETRIOU (aged 22)



MICHAEL KOVTSORTAS (aged 22)

«I am ending my life with my soul calm».

1956



«... I address myself to anyone whom I may have wronged, and ask to be forgiven my sins as I forgive all those that have sinned against me. Farewell and may the Lord in His grace grant you all every happiness. I kiss you again warmly.

Michalakis»

νά μ'ν συγχωρήσων ὅλα εἰς ὅσα
ἔπαιζα πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὅπως καὶ ἐγὼ
συγχωρῶ ὅλους ὅσους μὲ ἀδύνατον
χαίρειτε, λοιπὸν καὶ εἶδε
ὁ Πανάγαθος Θεὸς νὰ χαρίῃ
εἰς ὅλους καὶ καὶ ἐν ὠχίᾳ
ὑμῶν φιλῶ καὶ τὰ ἅγια θερμῶς,
Μιχαλᾶκης



THE BRITISH

(On the left) This is what remained of a Greek shop after the British incited raids of the Turks.

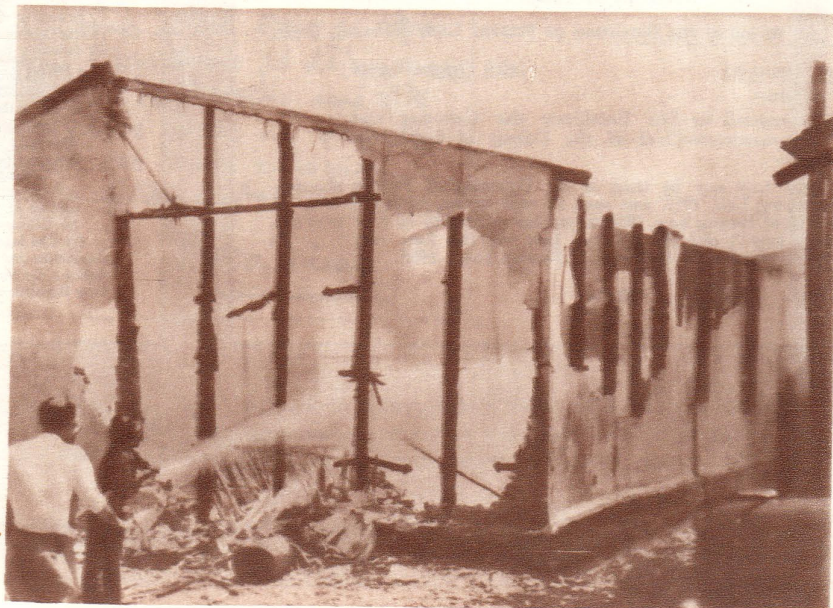
(On the
the B

(Below,



VANDALISMS

Groups of Turks, incited by the British, destroy anything being Greek.



Ruin and destruction of the British tyrant.



The Cyprus Gazette

(Extraordinary)

Published by Authority

No. 3773

MONDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1954

357

No. 763. STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

A person convicted for seditious conspiracy or publication with a seditious intention is liable to imprisonment for five years (section 46 of the Criminal Code), any body of persons which by its constitution or propaganda or otherwise advocates or encourages the doing of any act having or purporting to have as an object the carrying out of seditious intention is an unlawful association (section 60 (b) of the Criminal Code), any officer or person who occupies or acts in an office of an unlawful association is liable to imprisonment for five years (section 54 (2) of the Criminal Code), and any member of such an association or person who attends a meeting of such an association is liable to imprisonment for two years (section 54 (1) and (3) of the Criminal Code).

A newspaper in which a seditious libel is published, for which a person has been convicted, may be suspended by the Court for a period not exceeding three years, its proprietor may be prohibited from editing or publishing during the same period any newspaper whatsoever and it may be ordered that the printing press shall not be used during the same period in any other way except as provided in the order (The Press Law (Cap. 136)—section 11 (1)).

A naturalized British subject who has shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty may, without any further warning, be liable to be deprived of his British nationality under section 20 (3) of the British Nationality Act, 1948, and to revert to the status of an alien.

Law 763. Long before the Cypriots had resorted to the use of violence laws were passed curbing the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press etc.



SUPPLEMENT No. 2

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3883 OF 29TH OCTOBER, 1955.

LEGISLATION.

THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS

No. 53 OF 1955.

A LAW TO AMEND THE DETENTION OF PERSONS LAW, 1955. 26 of 1955.

JOHN HARDING,
Governor.

[26th October, 1955.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Cyprus as follows:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Detention of Persons (Amendment) Law, 1955, and shall be read as one with the Detention of Persons Law, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law") and the principal Law and this Law may together be cited as the Detention of Persons Laws, 1955.

(279)

Law 3883. Let it be noted that by virtue of this law more than 550 persons are now held in concentration camps under the worst possible conditions.

No. 823.

THE CURFEWS LAWS, 1955.
LAWS 17 OF 1955 AND 47 OF 1955.

ORDER MADE UNDER SECTION 2.

In exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by section 2 of the Curfews Laws, 1955, and delegated to me under section 2A of the said Laws by Notification No. 618 published in Supplement No. 3 to the Gazette of the 13th October, 1955, I do hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Curfews (Famagusta District No. 8) Order, 1955.

2. No person within the village area of Paralimni shall be out of doors on the dates and during the hours prescribed in the Schedule hereto except with my written authority or that of the Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police, Famagusta:

Provided that this Order shall not apply to any member of the Executive Council, Her Majesty's Forces or the Cyprus Police Force.

SCHEDULE.

From 03.00 a.m. on Tuesday the 13th December, 1955, until further notice.

Ordered this 13th day of December, 1955.

(M.P. 1122/55.)

B. J. WESTON,
Commissioner of Famagusta.

No. 824.

THE EMERGENCY POWERS (COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT) REGULATIONS, 1955.

Law 823. Curfew under this form has been imposed as a collective punishment all over Cyprus. The result was the danger of diseases and deaths. The purpose was that of genocide.

741

No. 732.

THE EMERGENCY POWERS ORDERS IN-COUNCIL,
1939 AND 1952.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 6.

JOHN HARDING,
Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 6 of the Emergency Powers Orders in Council, 1939 and 1952, I, the Governor, do hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Emergency Powers (Collective Punishment) Regulations, 1955. Short title.

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
"assessable inhabitant" in relation to any area, means any male who lives in such area and who is, or appears to the Commissioner to be, not less than eighteen years of age;

Interpretation.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of a District;
"offence" means an offence the commission of which is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, prejudicial to the internal security of the Colony or to the maintenance of public order in the Colony.

(2) The Interpretation Law shall apply to the interpretation of these Regulations and of any Order made or direction given thereunder, as it applies to the interpretation of a Law and, for the purposes of the said Law, these Regulations shall be deemed to be Laws. Cap. 1.
30 of 1953
19 of 1954
30 of 1954
43 of 1955.

Law 3883. Let it be noted that by virtue of this law more than 550 persons are now held in concentration camps under the worst possible conditions.

CIVILIZATION

(the left) 15,000 orange - trees were cut down by the British against the interest of innocent people.

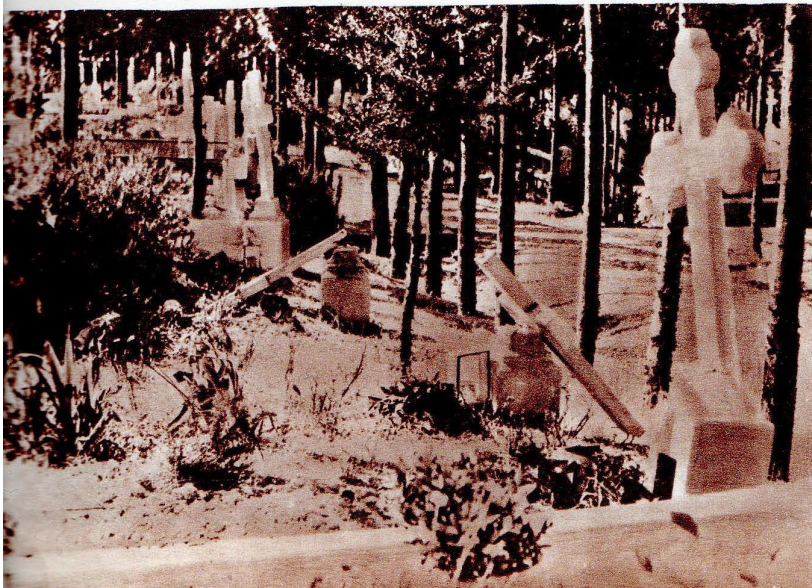
(now) Following a certain search. The marks of brutality remain.



DESTRUCTION



(Above) Vandalism in Cyprus. The driving force is always the same : The colonialism.



This is not a cemetery in Constantinople town. The tyrant searches, destroys and desecrates the tombs.



Something that surpasses Hitler's barbarity...

An injured boy is led by two ruthless British soldiers. He is yet to suffer another torture: Whipping.





The Turks, mercenaries of the British, outdo their masters.

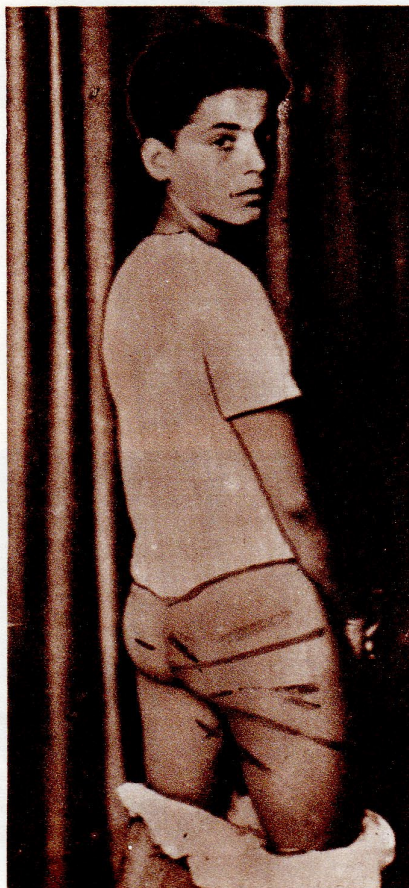


One of the countless examples of British «civilization» in colonies.



This man lost his leg while serving as a volunteer during the last war. Now he has been arrested because he is still loving freedom.

Bouaron, a school-boy of thirteen, victim of British brutality.



One of the countless examples of British «civilization» in colonies.



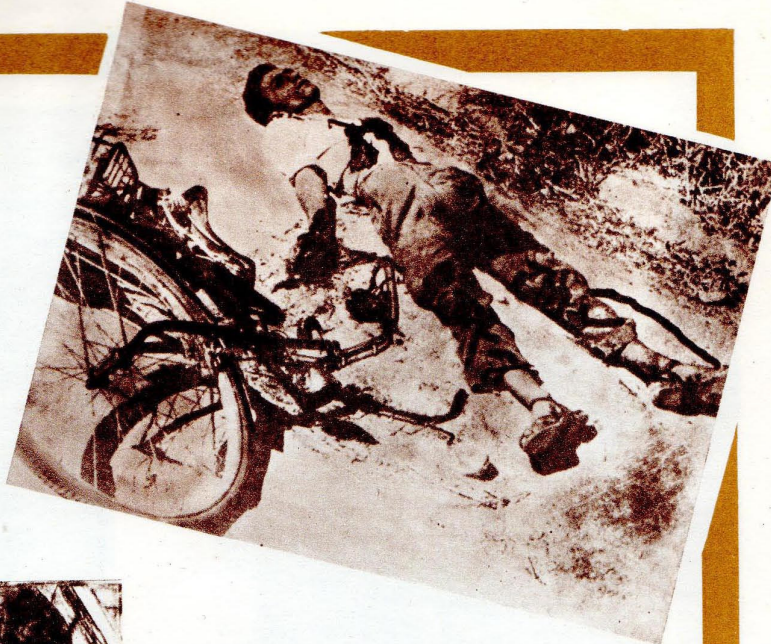
POINTS FROM OTHER REPLIES

Whipping in Cyprus.—Since the declaration of the emergency in Cyprus 118 persons under 18 years of age have been sentenced to whipping. Of these 13 were under 14 years of age and the remainder were between the ages of 14 and 18. The total number of sentences so far carried out is 96. (Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

THE SCOTSMAN 26 - 3 - 56)

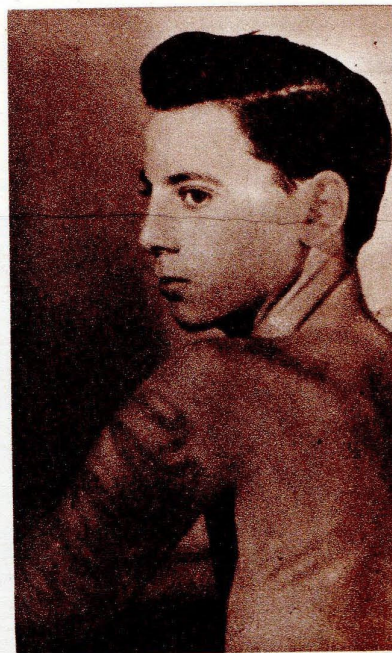
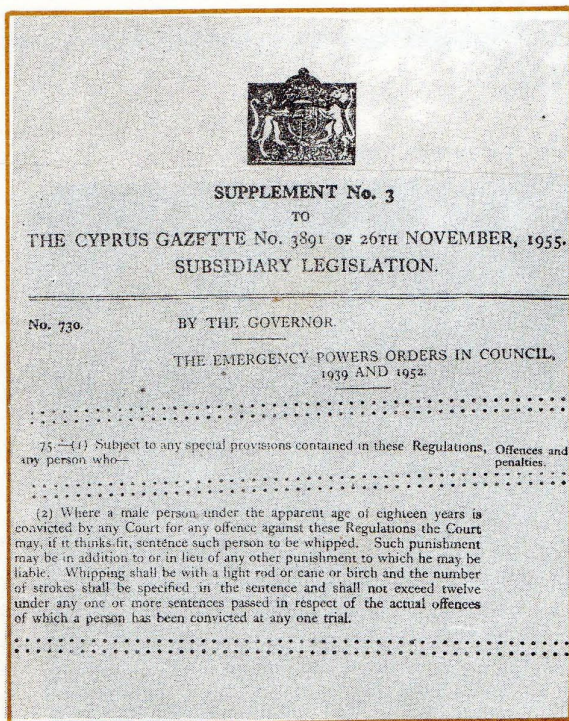
By July 10, 1956, the punishment of whipping had been inflicted on 118 persons ranging between the ages of 14 and 18. To date more than 200 persons ranging between the ages of 8 (!!) and 18 have been punished in the same manner.

17 - year old Andrew Paraskeva, who was killed by the British in Korní Yabon.



Drawing by an eye - witness who has lived in a British galley, of Omorphita. Will the civilized world ever lead these extortioners to a Nürennberg ?

Law. 730/1955 is enacted. Will law ever be enforced upon the law - giver ?

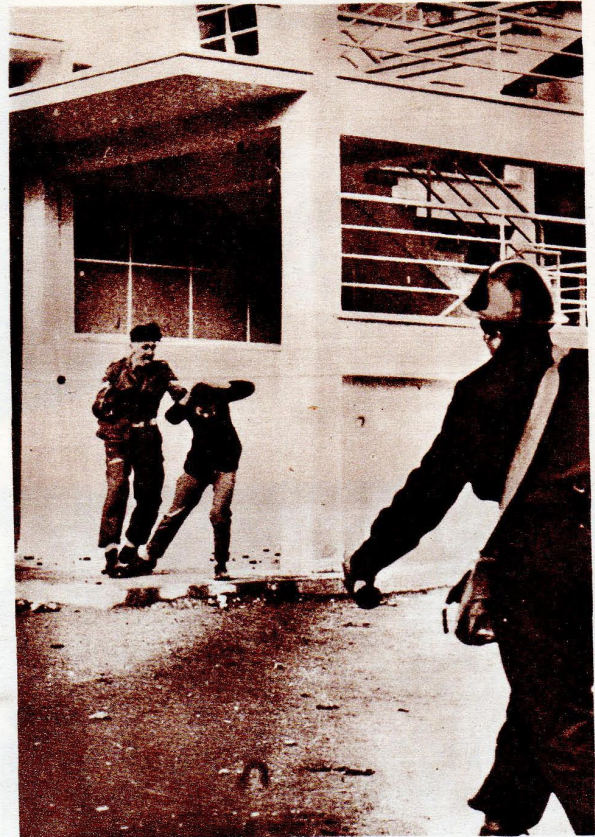


Law 730: Any person under the age of 18 that violates the «Emergency Powers Orders» is sentenced to the mediaeval punishment of whipping.

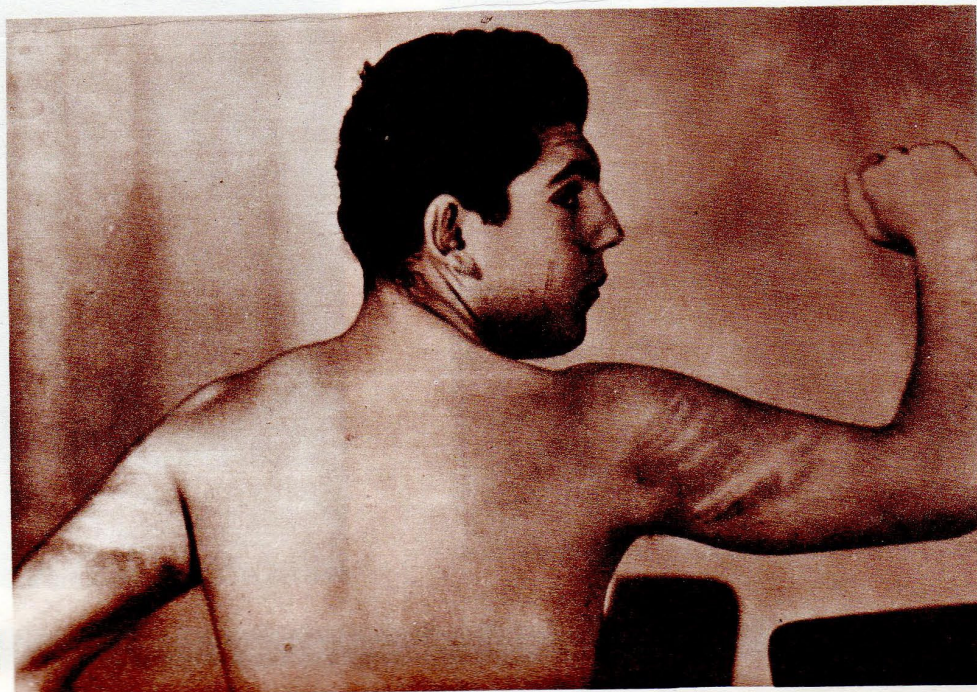
RULE



Another example of British violence. A Greek teacher who has been tortured by the bullies. The marks of the gun-barrel with which he was bullied, are still obvious. (They deported 136 Greek teachers).



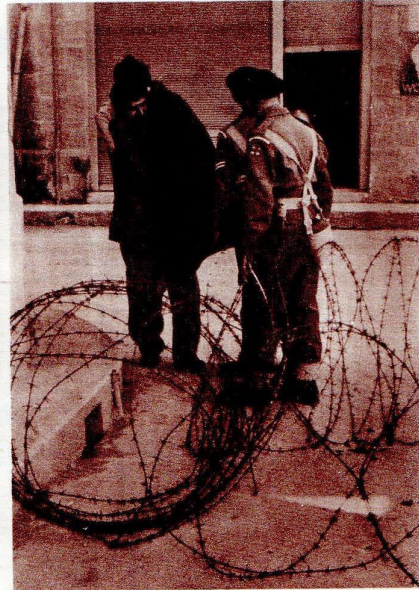
School in Cyprus: This is the way to bring up the pupils.





Another victim of British authority.

EDEN



Curfew and detention at home. Harding's orders do not allow even to send for a doctor.



Clergymen and laymen are treated in the same way.



LIMASSOL (£ 35,000) AND FAMAGUSTA (£ 40,000)

MASS FINES CHALLENGE BY 2 TOWNS

**Has Governor right?
court to be asked**

TIMES POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT
THE FIRST DIRECT CHALLENGE TO THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE
FINES CAME OUT INTO THE OPEN YESTERDAY AFTER IT HAD
BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT LIMASSOL'S GREEK CYPRIOT POPULATION
WOULD HAVE TO PAY £35,000.

(TIMES OF CYPRUS 23-6-56)

LEFKONIKO— The Dead Village £2000 fine to be collected today ON BASIS OF SCHOOL TAXES

«Every door is fast shut, every window shuttered
every shop has its front curtain rolled down. The

(CYPRUS MAIL 6-12-55)

£7000 Fine on Lapithos

It is officially announced
that, with the approval of His
Excellency the Governor, the
Assistant Commissioner, Ky-
renia, has imposed a collective
fine of seven thousand pounds
 (£7,000) on the village of La-
pithos.

The villagers, says the an-
nouncement, have been re-
sponsible for many lawless acts
in the past and have consis-
tently obstructed the work of
the Security Forces.

(CYPRUS MAIL 20-3-56)

VILLAGE PAYS £2000 FINE

A collective fine of £2,000
was imposed on Sunday at
Pialousa village because no in-
formation was volunteered
about the bomb throwing
which resulted in one member
of the Security Forces being
killed and two others wounded
on Saturday night.

The fine was paid yesterday
and the curfew has been lifted.

(CYPRUS MAIL 20-3-56)



Treatment of a wounded person.
A demonstration of refined cruelty.



Collective fines. Following every
antiBritish manifestation heavy fi-
nes are imposed on the population.





The schoolboys are in prisons and concentration camps; the soldiers have moved into the schools.

GOVERNOR SHUTS SAMUEL SCHOOL

And warns others
*No education
for 1,000 pupils*

The Samuel Commercial School, one of the doors through which Freedom springs forth.

(CYPRUS MAIL 16 - 11 - 55)



150 GREEK ✕ SCHOOLS SHUT

Some 150 Greek elementary schools are closed and over 20,000 boys and girls are not attending classes these days.

The schools are closed in compliance with directions that so long as a foreign flag flies over the premises there are no classes.

(CYPRUS MAIL 26 - 1 - 56)

By April, 1956, nearly all the Greek schools of the Island had been closed. (About 700 schools with 60,000 boys).



«The people that keeps its language holds the keys of his prison».

(MISTRAL)

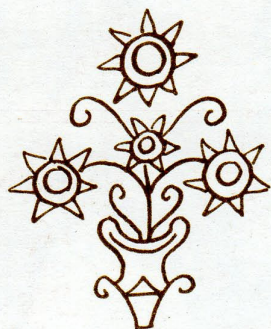
Governor Shuts Third Gymnasium

5000 high school boys and girls are refused education.

(CYPRUS MAIL 7 - 1 - 5)



A revival of the «Secret school» just as it was during the time of the Turkish occupation. Since the British have closed down the schools, lessons are being given in the churches.



«No base can be of any use to its holder
which is situated in the midst of a hostile
population».
(WINSTON CHURCHILL)



Under the burning sun, facing the me-
nacing machine-gun. This is what a brave
people is made to put up with.



«It is not possible to hold Cyprus without
having control of the Syrian airfields.....»

(«THE SECOND WORLD WAR»
WINSTON CHURCHILL)



This is how the «CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS» is being observed. The area has been considered «dangerous».



Severest punishment so far on terror-ridden **BIG NICOSIA STORES**

CLOSED DOWN

**3-month penalty
starts on Sunday**

Sir John Harding again



The British Commissioner of Nicosia Mr Martin Clemens signs a certificate that this sealed case contains nothing «dangerous». Only a criminal's uneasy conscience is suspicious of everything when fighting against justice.

Eviction from homes... The belongings of harmless families are flung into the streets.





They disperse with tear-gas the funeral cortège of one of their victims, that of Charalambos Mouskos.

Commissioner closes 35 shops : 18 houses

*"Citizens have a duty
when incidents occur"*

**Phaneromeni Church Yard
Academy for Girls both shut**

In the severest collective punishment yet inflicted in Cyprus the Commissioner of Nicosia Mr. Martin Clemens shut down 35 business premises and 18 dwelling places for three months as reprisal for the murder and rioting of Monday morning.

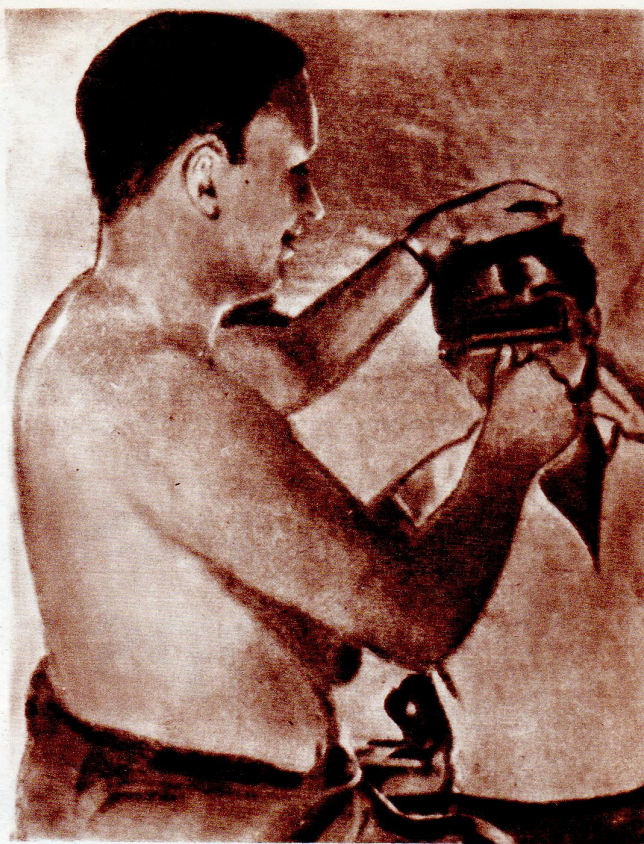
(CYPRUS MAIL 25 - 5 - 56)

The Commissioner of Nicosia, Mr. Martin Clemens, shut down for three months 35 shops and 18 homes of harmless Cypriot citizens, thus depriving hundreds of persons of their jobs and their lodging.



«Evacuation.....». A new measure even the Nazis had not thought of.





Detained persons who are held in prison without charge or trial are being branded like cattle lest they escape.



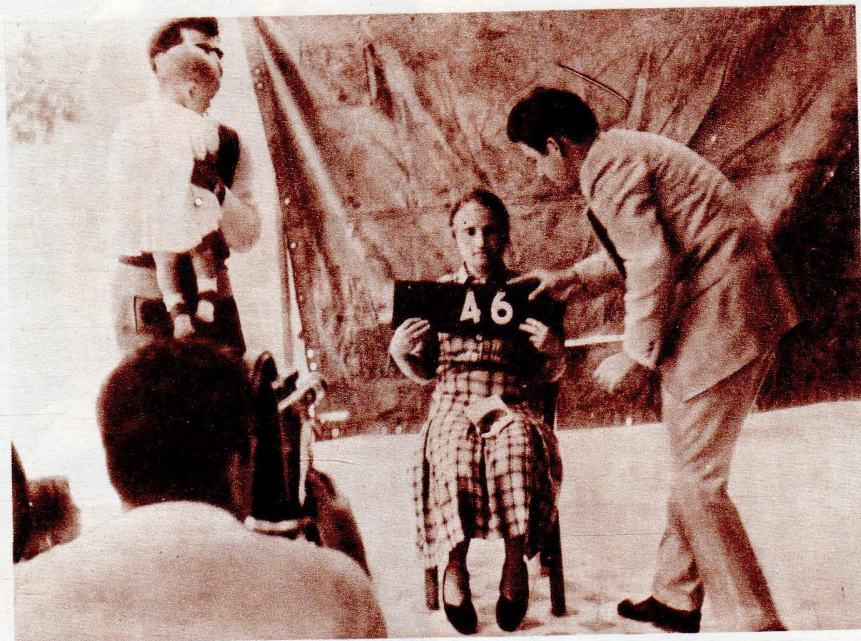
A few years ago ; celebration of the Greek National Anniversary. Is there any doubt that Cyprus is not Greek ?



Very old people together with those ill years ago, have to call and give their fingerprints.



The first to be arrested is the spiritual leader of the village, the priest.

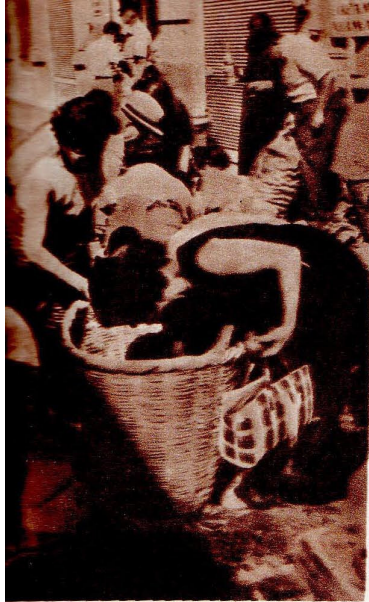


Like a convict who is being photographed for the penal register. This old lady's photo has to be taken before she is given an identity card.



«The Emergency Powers Orders deprive us of our father». - «Don't take my father away...». The result of British policy in Cyprus: children remain fatherless.

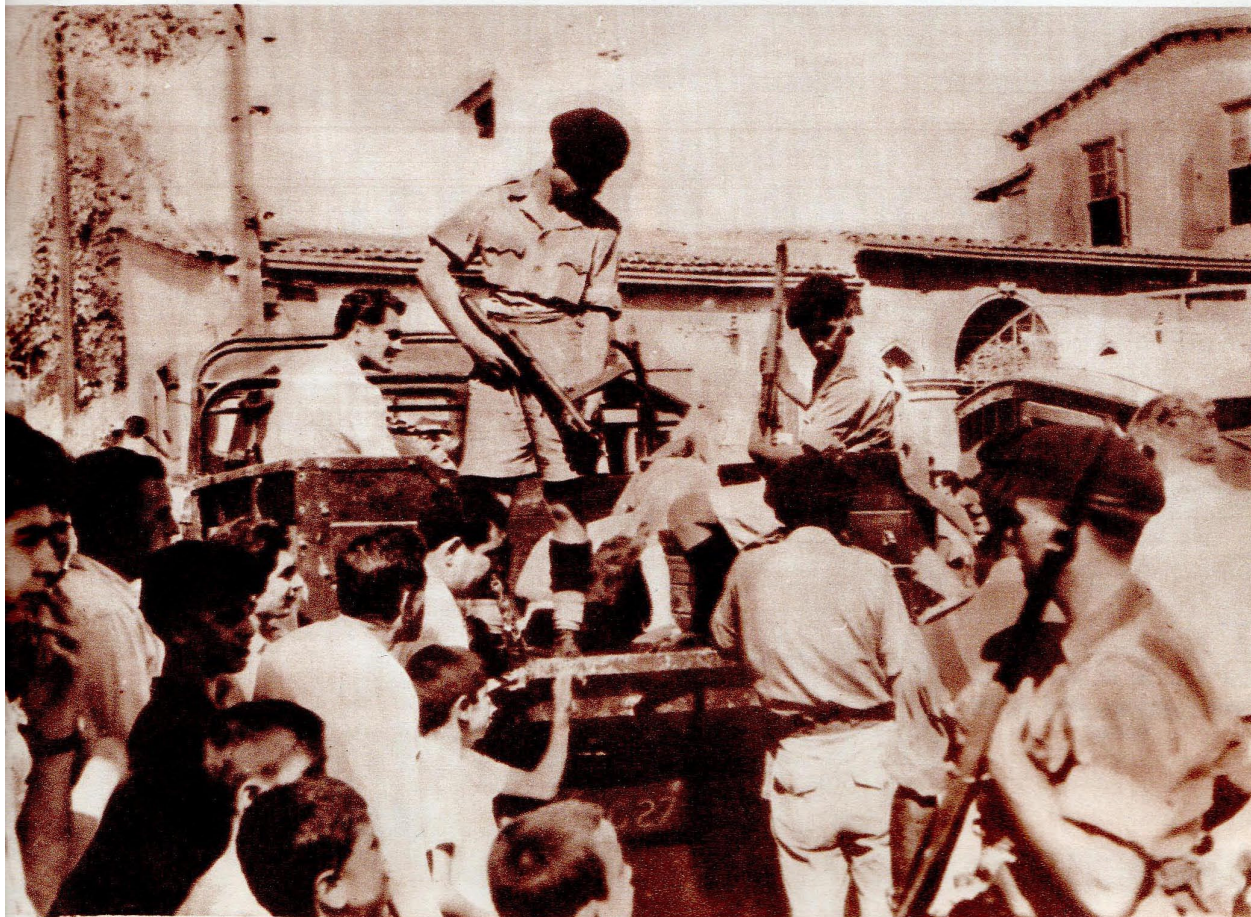




Genocide snap. This little girl is expressing what suffers from the lack of water.

Some blockaded Cypriot women in one of their Exodus are trying to get what remained in the empty baskets.

(She fainted from starving during the 8 days of the recent curfew in Nicosia). She is taken to hospital by British belligerent soldiers.





Age-old forests. The beauty of the island is turned to ashes and the people are deprived of their survival.



Destruction of forests for Strategic purposes. The beautiful forests of Cyprus are given over to the flames.

DIED IN CYPRUS FOREST FIRE

PTE. CLIFFORD JAMES GOSLING, 1st Battalion, Royal Norfolk Regiment, of Main Road, Clenchwarton, was listed on Wednesday by the War Office as one of the 19 soldiers killed in the Cyprus forest fire on Sunday. His widowed mother, Mrs. Rowena Gosling, was informed by telegram the day before that her 20-year-old son had died from burns received in the fire. A National Service man had been in Cyprus for months.

Probably the last person from the village to see him was a friend, Tony Hurn, who has recently returned from Cyprus, where he had with the Army. Before being called to Cyprus, he had left school.

Fire was set to the forests. Twenty Britons died in the flames.



EOKA CEASE-FIRE LEAFLET ACCEPTED AS GENUINE

BISHOP CALLS FOR RELEASE OF ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS

From GEORGE EVANS,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent

NICOSIA, Friday.

No incidents of violence or terrorist activity have been reported anywhere in Cyprus since the distribution of the Eoka proclamation yesterday afternoon ordering a cease-fire.

Though the authenticity of the document which was signed by Digenis, the Eoka leader, is no longer in doubt, the view is that several more days will be needed to make it effective among or even recognised by the Government.

(DAILY TELEGRAPH 18-8-56)

'TURNING POINT' HOPE IN CYPRUS

SIR J. HARDING'S CALL FOR END TO VIOLENCE

From GEORGE EVANS,
Daily Telegraph Special Correspondent

NICOSIA, Sunday.

Sir John Harding, Governor of Cyprus, expressed the view to me, in a personal talk here to-day, that the Eoka truce proclamation would, if it meant an end to terrorism and intimidation, mark a turning-point in the history of Cyprus.

But that the Government would not be slow to move for the better in the climate of Greek-

(DAILY TELEGRAPH 20-8-56)

1. The league of national resistance of the Cypriot Patriots (EOKA) offered a truce on August 17, 1956, to facilitate the opening of negotiations, by the return of Archbishop Makarios.

2. Though Harding considered the truce of EOKA as a hopeful sign he then went on to demand unconditional surrender.



The Governor of Cyprus

Daily Mirror

THURS
OCT 4
1956

Cyprus
sensation

21

2nd FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE
No. 16,427

SOLDIERS ARRESTED

TWENTY-ONE British soldiers—all reservists—are under close-arrest in Cyprus following an incident at the luxury hotel where they are stationed.

A War Office announcement said last night that the men

were arrested after "a noisy and undisciplined meeting" on the roof of the hotel.

"All the soldiers are reservists from the Royal Army Service Corps," the announcement said.

"It is expected that a summary of evidence will be completed within three days."

The arrested men, all junior N.C.O.s and privates, work at General Headquarters Field Records in the Forest Park Hotel in the Troodos mountains.

Girls in Unit

There are about 300 troops including forty Women's Royal Army Corps girls in the unit.

The "noisy meeting" took place about ten o'clock on Monday night, the War Office says.

3. The results: Resumption of armed resistance and incubation of the army of occupation.

«My Marshal, I surrender». The only offer of unconditional surrender. The struggle is continued...



— WHAT HAVE YOU DONE for those who struggle bitterly for their freedom?

We were not able to obtain more photographs to present the facts in all their tragedy. Many things have happened in Cyprus which, unfortunately sully the civilization of our times. What, therefore, is given here is what has managed to escape the attention of the censorship of the conquerors of Cyprus.

